



French Advance on 25-Mile Front, Linking Marne and Picardy Drives; British in Roye; U. S. Will Win War in 1919, Says March

Fight on Hearst Papers Is Begun

In Brooklyn About 1,200 Newsdealers Refuse to Handle Them

Ban Is Extended Also to Magazines

In Manhattan Newsboys' Unions Carry Fight Into Evening Field

The dealers' and newsboys' war on the Hearst papers opened yesterday in two phases, as planned.

In Brooklyn approximately twelve hundred newsdealers refused to sell the New York American and The Evening Journal, and many of them extended the ban to cover the Hearst magazines, which are The Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Harpers' Bazaar, Hearst's Motor and Motor Boat.

In Manhattan 750 members of the newsboys' unions took up the strike. They began by refusing to handle the midnight edition of The New York American and succeeding during the day in keeping The Evening Journal very much out of evidence.

Instead of meeting the Brooklyn strike by refusing to deliver any other papers to newsdealers who cancelled their orders for Hearst papers, as was first intended, the American News Company, through its Brooklyn agency, ignored 1,200 odd cancellations and delivered Hearst newspapers as usual to all dealers, just as if nothing had happened. The result was that every anti-Hearst newsdealer had a pile of Hearst papers which he had not bought and would not sell and will refuse to pay for.

This matter was reported to the government as a waste of paper, in the following telegram:

Thomas E. Donnelly, Chief of the Pulp and Paper Section, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

"A great number of newsdealers in Brooklyn, New York City, have sent individual instructions to the Brooklyn News Company, 47 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, a subsidiary of the American News Company, of 1 Park Place, New York City, to discontinue sending them the newspapers. The Brooklyn News Company, however, have disregarded these orders of the individual newsdealers and are forcing upon them these papers, causing a great wastage of newspaper paper this morning because the newsdealers did not sell copies of The New York American which they did not order."

"We request that the Paper Division of the War Industries Board take action against the Brooklyn News Company and demand that they cease this wastage at once."

(Signed) United Newsdealers' Protective Association of Brooklyn, Inc., 325 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"J. SULTAN, President."

"We shall all of us individually refuse to pay for those newspapers," said Mr. Sultan. "The Hearst crowd," he added, "has adopted characteristic tactics. Many dealers report that Hearst agents are threatening them with arrest, indictment, loss of license and so on."

Among the dealers so approached, Mr. Sultan said, were M. Hattow, 114 N. of 96 Saratoga Avenue, and S. Rosen, of 820 Nostrand Avenue. "We are warned them, however, that these are familiar Hearst tactics, and that they need not mind," Mr. Sultan added. "In Manhattan members of the unions have first much difficulty in obtaining their evening papers, owing to an agreement among the publishers who are supporting Hearst not to serve their papers to dealers and vendors who refuse to sell Hearst's."

The Tribune is the only newspaper that serves papers to anti-Hearst dealers. Therefore, on the anti-Hearst newsstand was displayed the following poster:

BECAUSE WE REFUSE TO SELL HEARST PUBLICATIONS THE PUBLISHERS WILL NOT SERVE US.

During the day the newsboys found that by taking a few Evening Journals they could get all the other papers they wanted. So many of them bought Evening Journals for no other purpose than to make themselves eligible to buy the other evening papers. The situation became very hot before the day was over. The same Evening Journals were used over and over, as evidence of the holders' eligibility to buy other papers.

It is intended by the Hearst people, if possible, to hold the other papers from the strikers, reducing them thereby to idleness.

Newsdealers Give Reasons

The anti-Hearst newsdealers have in preparation the following poster for the information of their customers:

WE DO NOT SELL HEARST PAPERS.

Hearst has not played fair. He was the first to increase the price of newspapers and forced the other publishers to take similar action.

Hearst is always clamoring about trusts and combinations, yet he is forcing the other publishers to refuse selling other papers to the dealers unless they handle his, too.

Hearst is opposed to granting the dealers a better profit on his papers, and refuses to let the other publishers reduce the price.

Hearst has been using unfair tactics against the dealers. He forces them to keep his papers out in front. If they refuse, he does not sell them papers. He insists that they always have plenty of his papers. Hearst power is very threatening.

The newsdealers and newsboys have been held in constant fear of the influence and have resolved that this power must be broken if they are to enjoy the fruits of their labor in peace.

THAT IS WHY WE DO NOT SELL HEARST PAPERS.

U-Boat Sent Down Aflame Off Nantucket

Tanker 300 Miles at Sea Hit Twice Before Winning Victory

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 19.—A German submarine was sunk in a running battle with a British tank steamer Friday about 300 miles northeast of Nantucket, according to members of the tanker's crew.

The tanker arrived here to-night from Mexico.

When first sighted the U-boat was two miles away, according to the captain of the tanker, who said he immediately opened fire. Two shots from the submarine struck the British ship, one passing through the boiler room and the other through a tank. Neither of the shells exploded and did no material damage, the captain reported.

Twenty-seven shots were fired by the tank ship, one or more of which her master declared scored clean hits, as flames were seen bursting from the port side of the submarine, which he said sank a few minutes later.

Over 200 Submarines Destroyed by Allies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The German Admiralty now has in commission between 160 and 180 submarines, while the total number destroyed by the Allies has passed the 200 mark, according to the most reliable information available. If correct, these figures would indicate that new German construction barely has held its own over the period of four years, as at the beginning of the war the Germans are known to have had about 150 submarines.

The toll in the last six months, however, has been many times that attained in any previous period, and the constantly increasing Allied anti-submarine forces, according to naval officials, will put the ratio continually higher as time passes.

Advice to those who want to sell their Liberty Bonds—Don't. Go to John Mule & Co., 61 E. 12th St., Advt.

U-Boat Landed Spies in U. S., Say Officers

Member of Crew That Sank Tanker Jennings Seen in New York Saloon

New York Papers In Submarine Cabin

Authorities Trace Reports of Connection of Enemy Craft With Foes on Shore

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Information furnished by officers of vessels attacked by German submarines along the American coast has strengthened the belief held by experienced officials here that the enemy raiders have had communication with persons on shore.

Germany Opens 'Talk' Campaign To Still Unrest

Great Oratorical Offensive Designed to "Cure" Growing Discontent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Great unrest among the German people, which their war leaders are doing their utmost to combat by a campaign of publicity, was shown to exist in several dispatches received here to-day.

An official dispatch from France quotes a telegram from Zurich saying the Berlin papers are announcing that a great German oratorical offensive shortly will take place. It is stated that three German ministers will explain the most important problems to the German people.

Count Ernst von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the "Tages Zeitung," of Berlin, says an Amsterdam cable message, recommends an "effective counter offensive" against the extension of the propaganda contained in

Spring to See Class 1 of New Draft in Camp

Those 19 to 37 To Be Called First, 37 to 45 Next and 18 to 19 Last

3,600,000 Men in France Next June

Man-Power Bill to Senate Thursday; Passage Expected Next Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Predicting that the war will be won or lost on the West front, regardless of what happens elsewhere, General March, chief of staff, told the House Military Committee to-day that with eighty trained American divisions, of about

Allies Take 3,000 Prisoners, Five Towns; Gain Two Miles

Yanks on Vesle Find Foe Line Empty; Another Retreat by Germans Expected

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 19.—The Americans and French increased their grip on their holdings north of the Vesle River at several points early Monday morning by infantry advances. The manoeuvres were carried out without encountering any Germans.

West of Bazoches the Germans sent out patrols, but these were pushed back by the Americans.

The French and Americans Sunday began operating the biggest guns they have used since they reached the Vesle. These heavy guns are blazing away at the Aisne River region and beyond it, where aerial observers have reported that the Germans are concentrating supplies.

The unopposed advance of the French and Americans north of the Vesle may mean that the expected German retreat on this front has begun.

The French victory west of Soissons yesterday renders the hold of the foe on the Vesle line more precarious. Ludendorff may have decided to fall back to the Aisne or the Chemin des Dames front, either of which could be more easily defended than the Vesle.

U. S. Landing More Men at Vladivostok

Second Troopship Arrives From Manila and Third Is on Way

(By The Associated Press)

VLADIVOSTOK, Friday, Aug. 16.—A second transport carrying American troops arrived at Vladivostok to-day. The vessel bearing the first contingent of American soldiers entered the harbor yesterday afternoon after a voyage of seven and a half days from Manila. A third troopship is expected to arrive this evening.

General Dietrichs, the commander of the Czech-Slovak forces, in pointing out to-day the great odds his troops are facing, estimated the enemy strength at 40,000 men, with seventy guns and 200 machine guns. The status of the Czech-Slovaks in Transbaikalia is unknown, he said, but it certainly must be desperate. To attain the object sought by the Entente Allied governments a substantial force must be sent to the Manchurian front.

Dr. Yaxomir Spack, a member of the Czech-Slovak National Council, has departed for Washington to acquaint Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the council, with the situation of the Czech-Slovaks. Dr. Spack told the correspondent that the Czech-Slovaks will abide by the decision of Professor Masaryk as to whether they shall proceed to France, which is their ambition, or stay in Russia to fight the enemy if given adequate support.

Opinion on all sides appears to be that the Allied governments are underestimating the magnitude of the task of liberating the Czech-Slovaks and do not realize the necessity of actual warfare against superior numbers.

In the absence of artillery, the British have equipped two gondolas with guns from a cruiser and sent them to the Ussuri front.

New Austrian Blow At Italy Forecast

Washington Hears Teuton High Command Is Reorganizing Front for a New Drive

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Advices from Rome to-day indicate that the Austrian high command is reorganizing the Austrian front preparatory to resuming offensive operations, which may be expected at any time. The conference of the two Kaisers, the recent closing of the Swiss frontier and the late visit of Emperor Charles to the Italian front were said to be indications pointing toward imminent Austro-Hungarian movements.

The Italian press asserts that the meeting of the two Kaisers is another proof that the hope of detaching Austria-Hungary from Germany "is a mad delusion."

Foe Deepens Vesle Front To Save Men

Ludendorff Adopts Foch's Plan of Retreat and Concentrates Forces

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)

LONDON, Aug. 19.—From the Somme to Soissons there is more or less activity on the battle lines, especially on the French front below Roye. The lines are in a state of fluidity and it is difficult to decide which changes are voluntary and which are involuntary.

It is also hard to judge how much pressure Foch is bringing to bear. The Tenth French Army hit along the Aisne last evening and took Audignicourt Ridge, which adds considerable embarrassment to the Crown Prince's army standing behind the Vesle. All the recent attacks, except that against Lassigny Massif, have shown that the enemy has widened his defensive zone and is now holding the front extremely lightly, though the number of machine guns is greatly increased. Proof of this is found in the comparatively few prisoners taken.

Ludendorff's orders to conserve troops are evidently being followed implicitly. It is only at vital points, such as the Somme ridge, Chaunnes, Roye and Lassigny that the enemy is conducting stubborn resistance and launching counter attacks.

Hun Learns From Foch

The tactics which Foch employed east of Rheims are apparently being followed by Ludendorff. The fact that Ludendorff is avoiding standing and giving battle shows that he has not abandoned the hope of taking the offensive later when he has the 1920 class and some Austrian divisions ready. That time is not likely to come until near the last of the campaign.

Having withdrawn from the Robecq salient, the Germans have now pulled out of the Merris triangle under the pressure of Haig's attacks. Instead of allowing the enemy to get out of the Armentières base at his own leisure, Haig is conducting harassing tactics which are embarrassing the withdrawal, which will probably extend to Messines Ridge.

Except for a few miles of quiet front north and south of Arras, there is activity in every sector from Ypres to east of Rheims, and a big battle may develop in one of half a dozen places. The artillery fire is violent along a hundred miles of fighting front and the airplanes are unusually active.

Germans Concentrating

Behind the lines extensive troop movements are going on, and the air men are trying to discover where the concentrations are being made. Foch now has the initiative between Arras and Rheims, and even if Ludendorff could scrape together enough divisions to make an attack his choice of battlefields would be extremely limited, while Foch can hit in many places.

Lines Advanced Between Oise and Aisne on a Front of Ten Miles

British on Lys Make New Gains

Foch Takes Outskirts of Lassigny, While Mangin Advances Near Soissons

August 20, 2:30 A. M.

The French yesterday linked up the Picardy and Soissons-Rheims battlefronts by an advance between the Oise and Aisne rivers on a ten-mile front to a depth of nearly two miles in places. Prisoners taken in this sector numbered 2,200.

Foch's men also fought their way forward north of the Oise between the river and Roye. The total front of the French advance was about twenty-five miles.

Nouvion-Vingre, Morsain, Le Hamel, Pimprez and Fresnières were taken by the French, while the British captured the Roye railway station.

At the same time the British in the Flanders-Lys salient advanced on a six-mile front just south of the scene of their victory of the previous day, entering the town of Merville and reaching the Paradis les Puresbecques Road. Some prisoners were captured.

In all, the Allies took well over 3,000 prisoners, and the number may reach a much larger figure.

The attack northwest of Soissons, between the Oise and the Aisne, was delivered by part of Mangin's Tenth Army and is announced to have been brought to a successful conclusion. It started Sunday night. Despite strong resistance from German machine gunners and airmen, the poilus fought their way through the woods until they had captured the high ground commanding a long stretch of the Oise Valley.

Yesterday the operation was extended to the west of the Oise and the hills overlooking the Oise on that side of the river were also taken. The Germans in the valley are now in an uncomfortable position and probably must retire soon.

Further north the French debouched on the northeast side of Thiescourt Forest and reached the outskirts of Lassigny.

The French progress is noteworthy when the difficulties of the terrain are taken into consideration. The German hold on Noyon is now seriously threatened.

American and French yesterday advanced at several points north of the Vesle without encountering the enemy. This may mean a new German retirement here.

French Northwest Of Soissons Closing Trap On Germans

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 19.—In brilliant local operations carried out by General Mangin's troops, from the Oise River near Ribecourt southeastward to Morsain, northwest of Soissons, Saturday and Sunday, important positions were wrested from the Germans, who left 2,200 prisoners in the hands of the French.

General Mangin now holds the line running from Morsain along the Southern edge of the ravine of Audignicourt to Rosette heights, dominating the plain of Carlepont, and thence on to Pimprez, across the Oise. This success gives the French command of



and may even have landed members of their crews in an effort to secure reliable information.

The Navy Department officially refused to indorse this belief, though admitting the possibility.

Positive claim that he met in a New York saloon an officer from the submarine that sank the oil tank steamer O. B. Jennings is made by the first officer of that vessel, according to a story reaching the department. The recognition between the American and German is said to have been instantaneous, the latter making his escape when the American appealed to a brother officer accompanying him for confirmation of his belief.

Gets Evidence of Spies

Other instances have been heard, not so well substantiated, of the discovery of evidence that German submarines have been in close touch with the

"masses of pamphlets spread over Germany aiming at the confusion, excitement and incitement of the incompetent masses."

Count von Reventlow mentions a pamphlet entitled "The Happiness of the Future—A Peace League of Nations" and another containing articles, one of which praises the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, while a third reproduces the letter from Dr. Wilhelm Muhlson, former director of Krupp's, to former Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

According to The Associated Press, the "Imperial League for Combating Social Democracy" has issued a manifesto forecasting serious war troubles in Germany after the war, dissolution of the Reichstag and the collapse of the middle classes.

It warns against a rising of the proletariat and asks for funds to strengthen "the defensive war against social aggression."

45,000 men each, in France under an American commander victory ought to rest on American arms next year.

Reiterating his belief that such a force could go through the German lines at will, General March went further and electrified the committee-men by declaring such a force "should bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

To exert this American man power in obtaining victory, General March said, "every single man" between eighteen and forty-five years in Class 1 would be needed by next spring. Shipping facilities are assured, he added, and maintenance problems have been considered in the programme.

Maximum Effort for Present

Suggestions that the 5,000,000 army programme would exhaust American man power were laughingly denied by General March, but he joined Secretary of War Baker in explaining that

Continued on page three

Continued on page five

Continued on last page